Case	1:16 ev 04756 NCC VMS Decument 83	1	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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4	MARTIN JONATHAN BATALLA VIDAL,	: 16-CV-4756 (NGG)(JO) :	
5	Plaintiff,	: United States Courthouse: Brooklyn, New York	
	-against-	:	
6	KATHY A. BARAN, ET AL.,	: October 11, 2017 : 2:00 p.m.	
7	Defendants.	: :	
8		; -x	
9		:	
10	STATE OF NEW YORK, ET AL.,	: 17-CV-5228 (NGG) (JO) :	
11	Plaintiffs,	: :	
12	-against-	:	
	DONALD J. TRUMP, ET AL.,	:	
13	Defendants.	: :	
14		: -x	
15	TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUS	SE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE	
16	TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES ORENSTEIN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE DISTRICT JUDGE		
17	UNITED STATES MAGIST	RAIE DISTRICT JUDGE	
18	APPEARANCES		
19	For Badalla Vidal: NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER		
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1	APPEARANCES (continued)	
2		
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24	Proceedings recorded by	mechanical stenography. Transcript
25	produced by computer-aided transcription.	

First, just as a scheduling matter, we have one of our biweekly conferences scheduled for November 29, which it turns out -- I'm doing my best to accommodate my schedule to yours because there are a lot of moving pieces here.

November 29 may be difficult for me.

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Does anybody have any reason to think that moving that either to November 30 or December 1 would present a problem?

plans with Mr. Schwartz.

Nothing about the relationship on either side

prompts me to think that I need to recuse, but I thought it

was worth a disclosure, especially since Mr. Schwartz wouldn't

be public record the way that my former association with

Ms. Rohde would be.

Again, I may have missed something in thinking about

Again, I may have missed something in thinking about it, but I want to make sure I apprised all of you. If any of you think that that's basis for, on either side, a motion to recuse, please make that within a week or I'll consider it behind us and waived.

Those are the two housekeeping things.

You've raised in your status report and the follow-on letter two specific disputes regarding depositions. Let me ask you first to take up Mr. Neufeld, the Associate Director of Service Center Operations at USCIS.

As I understand, Mr. Pezzi the objection is just based on, basically, the status of Judge Garaufis' order and your objection to any nonrecord discovery.

MR. PEZZI: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PEZZI: The Hamilton deposition we have more specific issues with.

THE COURT: We'll get to that, but I just wanted to get this behind us.

MR. PEZZI: You're correct.

Let's go on to Mr. Hamilton. He's a senior counselor in the Office of the Secretary. Again, I have read your respective positions, but I'll give both sides an opportunity to be herd.

Mr. Pezzi?

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MR. PEZZI: Your Honor, I mean, the only thing I have to say to that is that there certainly is not an overwhelming amount of case law on this issue --

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THE COURT: No, no, whether it's overwhelming or not, is there any case that supports your position?

MR. PEZZI: I do think the Letterman case in the

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not on it.

mandamus may issue to achieve particular results, but it has

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nothing, as I'm sure you know because you must have read it
before you put it in your document, it has nothing to do with
the issue now before me, right?

MR. PEZZI: I'm not sure I would say it has nothing to do with the issue now before you. And the reason I say that an important part of the apex doctrine, as I understand it, is that there is a sort of exhaustion-like requirement built in that plaintiffs first seek the sort of evidence and testimony they're looking for from less senior officials, and my assumption is that that is the basis for that citation.

THE COURT: You don't know?

MR. PEZZI: Your Honor, for these reasons mandamus is often granted to present senior officials from the burden of providing testimony and --

THE COURT: If that's the reasoning to put it there, it's at a level of subtlety that greatly exceeds my abilities to discern. So, I won't attribute an intent to mislead to you there, but I will tell you that it is such a subtle path of reasoning to justify its position in the status report that it's entirely lost on me. And I'll ask you to consider that in future submissions.

MR. PEZZI: Understood.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Anything else on Mr. Hamilton?

MR. ROSENTHAL: If I could, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROSENTHAL: As plaintiffs noted in our submission with regard to Mr. Hamilton, we believe that there may be certain privilege-based objections raised during the deposition. And in the interest of using Mr. Hamilton's time efficiently, we think that it may be helpful if the Court were able to make itself available on the 20th during the deposition and would be curious to know the Court' preferred practices on these kind of issues.

THE COURT: Okay. First, let me take a look at the 20th.

I have some conferences in court, but through the day, at least until just before 4 o'clock, I'll be at your disposal. What I'll ask you to do is confer in advance, try to figure out the area --

I suppose before we get to that, you seem to have inferred correctly from my colloquy with Mr. Pezzi that the objection to Mr. Neufeld's deposition is overruled. So, let me just make that clear.

In terms of the deposition schedule, look, I get it that there are any number of privileges used that may quite legitimately arise. So, try to identify them as best you can in advance and either agree to put them off to have them resolved later; if possible, key them up to a resolution in advance. That may be more difficult because you can't really

anticipate the flow of the questions.

During the deposition, if you find yourself with a dispute, do your best to sort of collect them all for a convenient break — the lunch hour or the end of the day — leaving time for me to resolve them and get back to your deposition before 4 o'clock so that we don't have a lot of calls that interrupt the flow of your deposition and that, frankly, interrupt my day more than necessary.

So, just do your best to manage the time efficiently. But, yes, just call chambers and let them know you've got an issue and take it from there.

MS. LUCAS: Your Honor, the plaintiff States have one thing to add.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, Ms.?

MS. LUCAS: Diane Lucas.

We join on in the Batalla Vidal plaintiff arguments related to the apex doctrine and that it does not apply to the deposition of Gene Hamilton.

We also wanted to note that this is equally applicable to depositions that we would note in the future, and we request that these arguments be applied to depositions we noticed in the future.

We also wanted to inform the Court that we are planning on taking part in the deposition for a limited period, for about 20 minutes.

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THE COURT: On the last one, I completely expect -- and if that's not been clear, I want to make it clear.

You know, it's one thing to say Mr. Hamilton doesn't qualify for the apex doctrine. That's quite a different thing to say that he should get deposed separately in the two cases. You folks need to coordinate so that people avoid duplicate depositions whether they're high-, middle-, low-ranking officials or anyone else.

In terms of applying arguments to future issues, each one will arise on its own merits, so I'm not prejudging. But I understand this is something that will come up again.

All right. I think your status report mentioned some other issues that you might have to raise for today.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Excuse me, your Honor, before we leave the matter of depositions, I also wanted to check your availability on the 18th for the deposition of Mr. Neufeld, to the extent that similar issues arise then.

THE COURT: I'll do my best but, again, you guys have to do your best to sort of collect things up and then try to make an appointment with folks in my chambers to get with me if I'm not available at that time and move on to other topics so that you're not just sitting around waiting for me if I'm not available. That's a day that on I'm on arraignment duty here at the court, which is unpredictable and may take up a lot of my time or very little.

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We're all sort of still at the early stages of the litigation. I've had little to no experience with the cast of characters here so I don't know you, you don't know me. But I hope as we go through the litigation, my approach to issues will become predictable because that will help you avoid the disputes that will cause you to interrupt your depositions for a phone call. If you can make a pretty good guess of how it's going to turn out, you can resolve it on your own. I'm not going to discourage you from calling me as needed, but I am going to encourage you to try to figure out if it's a good use of your time.

Am I right that your status report mentions some other disputes that were brewing in discovery?

MS. ROECK: Yes, your Honor. This is Victoria
Roeck, law student/intern with Jerome N. Frank Legal Services
Organization.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. ROECK: We would like to address deficiencies in the administrative record and respectfully request through an oral motion that the Court order defendants to complete it.

We received the administrative record on Friday, as did the Court. In its current state, it is not complete.

Defendants have assembled the administrative record according to an erroneously narrow standard, which they stated in a filing with the Court yesterday, which is they claim the

THE COURT: No, no, not your position, just is she right? Did she accurately quote the applicable standard?

MR. PEZZI: I believe the applicable standard are

the documents that were actually considered by the relevant

agency decision maker.

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THE COURT: All right. I'm not going to resolve

this by shooting from the hip. I don't know off the top of my head what the applicable standard is. My strong suspicion is it's not hard to determine.

And there is absolutely daylight between the standard you've identified and the that one Ms. Roeck has. So, you guys all know what the right standard is, I will, and somebody is going to be wrong. That's exactly the sort of dispute you shouldn't need me to resolve. So, talk to each other, but I'm not going to resolve today because I'm just not equipped to do so. Tee it up in letters quickly because that's obviously a hugely important matter to get behind us quickly.

MS. ROECK: Your Honor, we're prepared to submit briefing on this issue by Friday. We'd like a shortened schedule so it can be addressed.

THE COURT: Okay. Friday and Monday, please.

MS. ROECK: Thank you.

MS. LUCAS: And your Honor --

19 THE COURT: Just give me a moment to make a

notation.

I'm sorry, who was speaking?

MS. LUCAS: Diane Lucas, on behalf of plaintiff

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I wanted to note that the plaintiff States join on that oral motion from the Batalla Vidal plaintiffs. And we

also want to highlight a Southern District of New York case
that defines complete administrative record as including all
materials that the agency directly or indirectly considered in
rendering its decision. This is Comprehensive Community
Development Corp. v. Sebelius, 890 F. Supp 2d 305.

THE COURT: For future reference, I'm not going to remember it -- this is exactly why I want a letter -- and I haven't read it.

Folks, there is, I'm sure, a certain value that you might perceive on either side in saying on the public record something that won't help me get to a decision. I'm going to ask you to try to avoid that and let's use our time profitably.

This is nothing I can decide. I'll hear from you both in your letters and I'll make a decision.

MS. LUCAS: Understood. Thank you.

MR. PEZZI: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. PEZZI: Can I ask whether there's any particular page limitation you'd like to apply to these filings and whether plaintiffs could file a joint filing rather than responding to two letters on the same issue?

THE COURT: Look, this is not a routine case.

Typically on a letter motion, I would limit everybody to three pages, single-spaced. I've had cases where I've had to go

Was there another issue? No?

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Folks, before I let you go, I know you have a lot on your plate --

MS. LUCAS: I'm sorry, your Honor, we do have one other issue.

> Yes, go ahead. THE COURT:

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MS. KHAN: Good afternoon, your Honor. My name is Sania Khan, from the New York State Attorney General Office on behalf of plaintiff States.

Plaintiff States were hoping that -- well, first, as the Court's aware, plaintiff States did serve their discovery request on September 29, 2017. The joint status report was then filed on October 6. After the joint status report was filed, defendants actually served us with objections.

So, in the interest of saving the Court time and potential motion practice, we were hoping that we could highlight a few of those objections today to try to resolve them on the record if possible.

THE COURT: I won't stop you. If I don't feel I can resolve it, I'll let you know that. If I think I can give you some guidance that may help you resolve it on your own, I'll let you know that.

MS. KHAN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Take a shot.

MS. KHAN: Thank you.

So, for context, we had served a discovery request with regard to notices that were served to DACA applicants and grantees. The government has responded with an objection stating this is publicly-available information, specifically with regard to the notices, and, therefore, they won't be produced.

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We just want a clarification at this point that if defendants are stating that no notices were sent beyond the standard renewal notices and if those notices weren't sent after August 2017, which is relevant to our procedural and due process claims and equitable estoppel claims, then that is an answer and we just want a clarification as to that point.

THE COURT: Do you want to respond?

MR. PEZZI: Yes, your Honor. I'd like to respond most importantly by noting that we served these objections some of them on Friday, some yesterday. We're still owed responses to some on Friday and some from Monday. We haven't heard from the plaintiffs about any problem with our objection until hearing about it now.

THE COURT: I will get to this before we close, but to the extent you're complaining about being sandbagged, I will have something to say about that as well with respect to the apex issue that I've already resolved.

MR. PEZZI: Understood, your Honor. And I'm not complaining, I'm just trying to be realistic about teeing up these issues in a way that's efficient for your Honor.

Also, I think I have a hard time seeing how we can have a productive conversation about specific objections --

THE COURT: I did not ask for a speech, Mr. Pezzi, I really just wanted response to the issue that was raised. If you're not prepared to give me one, you're not; but if you

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are, let's hear it.

MR. PEZZI: On that precise factual issue, I'm not prepared to offer a particular response. And I think once we serve our responses and we can meet with plaintiffs we can tee up any issues for your Honor that you can decide.

THE COURT: Okay. If the basis for the objection was this is publicly-available, that's not going to fly. You have it, it's discovery. Or, rather, if it's discoverable and in your possession, the fact that they might be able to get it from somebody else isn't a reason not to produce it okay.

MR. PEZZI: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I'm sure as you confer on this, you'll keep that in mine.

What was next?

MS. KHAN: Thank you, your Honor. Just one clarification: The objections to us were actually served on Friday and the Batalla Vidal plaintiffs were served yesterday.

With regard to -- the second objection deals with information regarding families or guardians of DACA applicants and grantees. It's the defendants' position that this not relevant to this litigation. It's plaintiff State's position that this is wholly relevant to this litigation since the termination of DACA does impact not only applicants and grantees --

THE COURT: Sorry, please, what is the "it" that is

1 relevant?

MS. KHAN: The information regarding families or guardians of DACA applicants and grantees. So, this is in the context of our requests with regard to the information that the government has on these individuals.

THE COURT: Look, I think that's one where I'm just not going to be in a position today to tell you if it is or isn't relevant. Go ahead.

MS. KHAN: I guess that's it's own thing, but the issue on the record that we were hoping to get was just confirmation that that information, the information of the families and the guardians, is kept with the information of the DACA applicants and grantees, if that information is in one place.

THE COURT: Do you know that, Mr. Pezzi?

MR. PEZZI: Again, that's something that I would need to confer with my client and, again it's something our response --

THE COURT: Look, it's going to be really important, and I'll come back to this to explain in a coherent way my concern here, but it's going to be really important on all sides that you come prepared. If you know you've got a disagreement about an issue, you at least need to know factually what's at stake here.

In fairness, a discovery request that your opponent

THE COURT: Okay. And now that you're on notice I will enforce it.

MS. LUCAS: Your Honor, two other things we wanted bring up on that point related to the defendants' objections.

They also objected to two requests for admissions related to the use of information from DACA applications and that they would not be used for immigration enforcement purposes.

THE COURT: That's one of the new claims in the complaint, right?

MS. LUCAS: Yes, it's related to our due process claim as well as our equitable estoppel claim.

THE COURT: Right.

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MS. LUCAS: Defendants objected, saying that this was a mischaracterization of policy in addition to some other objections. However, this was a policy that was stated on the record in the Northern District of California case, it has been -- it's was on the defendants' website --

or is it asking them to admit that was what they said their

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not, again, you'll have a ruling that says otherwise.

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28 Proceedings 1 MR. PEZZI: Absolutely. We understand our 2 obligations to respond to the --3 THE COURT: And to respond in the manner required by 4 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 5 MR. PEZZI: Understood. 6 MS. LUCAS: Just to be clear for the record, there's 7 also the second related RFA that just says during the pendency 8 of this litigation, that there will be no changes to the 9 policies stated in RFA number one. 10 THE COURT: You're asking them to admit something about what will happen in the future? 11 12 MS. LUCAS: What will happen during the pendency of 13 this litigation. 14 THE COURT: I have to take a look at it, but that 15 strikes me as being not quite what an RFA is for. I will 16 start an RFA, basically ask the opposing party to confirm or 17 deny your description of the state of the world as it is or 18 was at some point in the past, not to commit to a course of 19 action. 20 MS. LUCAS: The purpose of an RFA is to determine 21 what is their current stance as to what they plan to do during 22 the pendency of litigation, so what is their policy as to what 23 their --

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it strikes plea as not exactly what an RFA is designed to do.

THE COURT: All right. I have to take a look, but

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MS. LUCAS: We wanted to make that clear so we could actually resolve that issue.

THE COURT: You understand that, right?

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This isn't just an APA case, there are other claims here that you're litigating that unless Judge Garaufis orders otherwise are subject to discovery, correct?

course discovery will proceed.

THE COURT: Very good.

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Anything else, Mr. Pezzi, on your side?

MR. PEZZI: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Pezzi, I'm going to direct this to your side of the case but not to you personally. I have been

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in the position myself as a litigator where I was what we used to call the stunt lawyer. Not saying that's what you are, but the one that had to show up to be the face of the position that wasn't doing well. But I have to raise this concern, and it's about the overall stance of the government and the government clients to this litigation so far.

I've seen the government raise arguments on an appeal of my decision to Judge Garaufis that weren't raised to me. Terribly inefficient.

The litigation over the application of the apex doctrine appears to have been conducted in such a way as to get your views before the Court in a way that didn't allow the plaintiffs fair time to get their views in front of the Court in what was supposed to be a joint submission. I was able to accommodate that by allowing a later submission, but there's not how it's supposed to work.

We've already discussed my concerns about your citation of the Glotzer case in a way that I thought was, frankly, wholly inappropriate.

And we've had the continuing problem of responses that charitably would be described as not directly addressing the inquiry. I'm hearing a lot of responses along the lines of well, I have to go back and check with my client. There's lot of running out the clock going on here.

Now, you have some of your colleagues from the U.S.

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Attorney's Office here, and I know I deal with them all the time and I know I can rely on their good faith, through long and happy experience with them. I don't know you and your colleagues from main Justice, but I'm beginning to have a concern that the main Justice attorneys who are taking the lead in this litigation are less concerned with maintaining that very high standard.

Now, I say this not because I'm considering any sanctions for what's gone on before, because I'm not, but it's going -- a continuation of these practices is going to shape my view of disputes as they arise in the future. And, most significantly -- and it's worth emphasizing -- one of the criteria for expanding the scope of review beyond the administrative record on the APA claims: The strong preliminary showing of bad faith and improper behavior, which can include -- and I'm citing an Eastern District case from 2006, Tummino v. Von Eschenbach, 427 F. Supp 2d. 212. That shows that improper behavior can include a calculated filibuster to avoid judicial review.

And there's no reason that the way the defendants choose to litigate this case, including their insistence on deadlines that serve to frustrate the orderly resolution of the claims before the Court, can't be taken into account in making that determination.

I say that because I don't attribute bad faith to

anyone at this point, but the record is building in a way that may support that inference. And I want you to be on notice of that so that you can consider it and consider whether you want to change the way you're approaching some of these disputes that are arising so that I won't have cause to consider that this is a judicial filibuster.

MR. PEZZI: Your Honor, can I respond to that very quickly?

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. PEZZI: I just want to be a hundred percent crystal clear about this: I take extremely seriously everything that you just said and I know my colleagues at Department of Justice, in D.C., New York, and elsewhere, take it extremely seriously as well. Our obligation to present arguments to the Court and factual statements in good faith is absolutely critical to the credibility of the Department of Justice and it's not something that I or any of my colleagues would ever fool around with.

So, I understand the issue that your Honor has raised. Just be aware that we take them very seriously, as we always do, our obligations to proceed in good faith in any litigation matter, including a matter of this importance.

There are some specific issues with some of the other points your Honor made that I won't get into on a point-by-point basis, but I suspect that's not what you're

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1	looking for right now, but I want make sure you understand we		
2	take that very seriously.		
3	THE COURT: I'm delighted to hear it and I'm sure		
4	those words will be reflected by future actions and I look		
5	forward to that.		
6	Anything else for today? All right. Thank you all.		
7	Have a good day.		
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9	(Matter concluded.)		
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11	* * * *		
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14	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the		
15	record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.		
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17	/s/ Linda A. Marino October 11, 2017		
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